

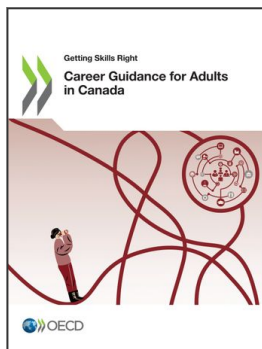
Annex C. Sensitivity analysis

In Canada, as elsewhere, the shares for urban areas are larger in the OECD 2020/2021 Survey of Career Guidance for Adults (SCGA) than in the actual population. The percentage of the sample living in urban areas was 87% in Canada, whereas only 82% of the actual Canadian population lives in urban areas. This is likely because people in rural areas tend to participate less in online surveys than those in urban areas, possibly due to lack of access to the internet or digital technologies. Table A C.1 shows results from a simple sensitivity analysis where the use of career guidance within urban and rural areas is held fixed, while the share of adults in each group is adjusted to match the population. A weighted average is computed, multiplying the share of adults in each group by their use of career guidance, then summing up across the two groups. The results of the sensitivity analysis show that, all other things being equal, if the regional composition in the sample matched the actual regional composition in the population, the share of adults who used career guidance in the last five years would be 20.0%, negligibly lower than in the sample (20.3%). It suggests that over-representation in urban areas does not have a large impact on the accuracy of the overall findings.

Table A C.1. Sensitivity analysis

	Share in the sample	Share in the population	Use of career guidance based on the sample
Urban	86.5%	81.6%	21.3%
Rural	13.5%	18.4%	14.1%
Total incidence rate (based on the sample)			20.3%
Total incidence rate (using population shares, hypothetical)			20.0%

Source: OECD 2020/2021 Survey of Career Guidance for Adults (SCGA). The population distribution was extracted from the UN 2019 Revision of World Population Prospects, (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>).



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